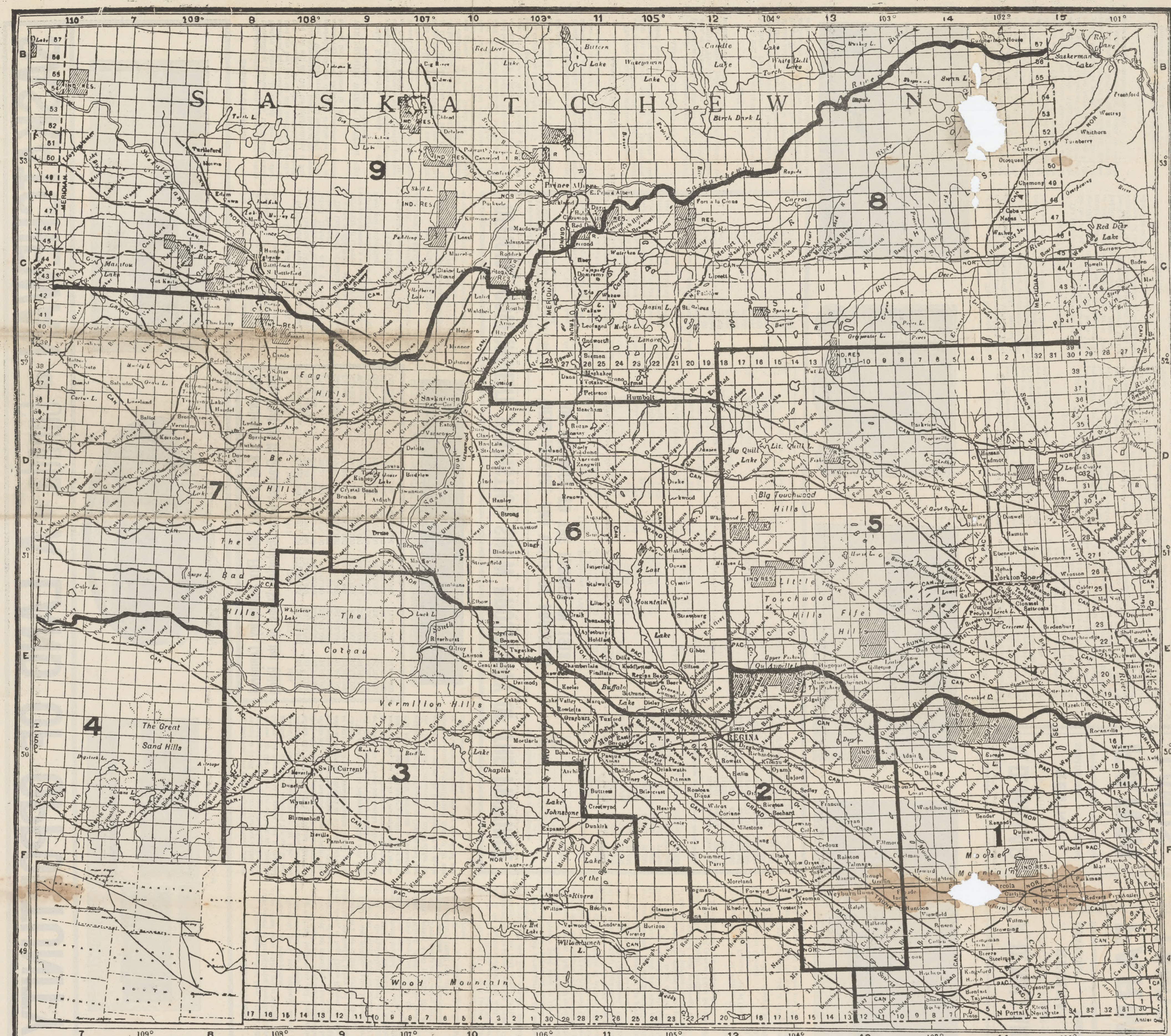
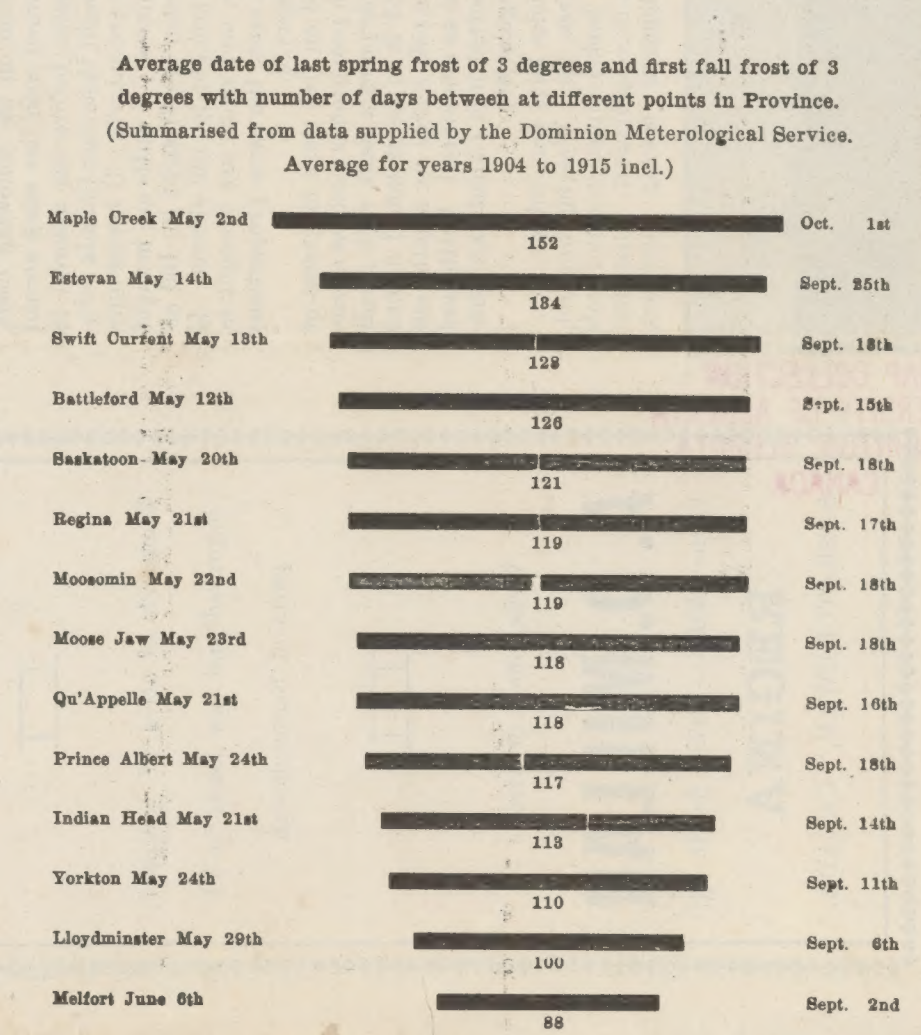
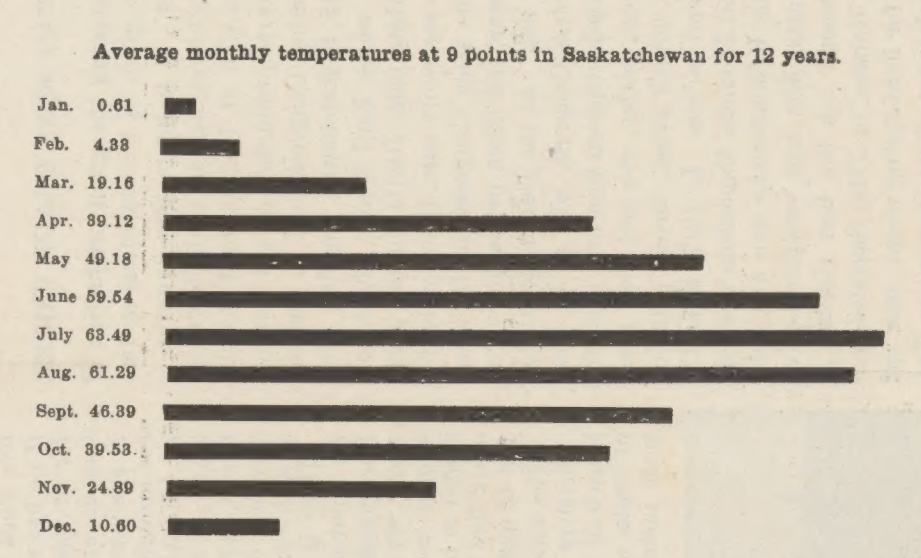
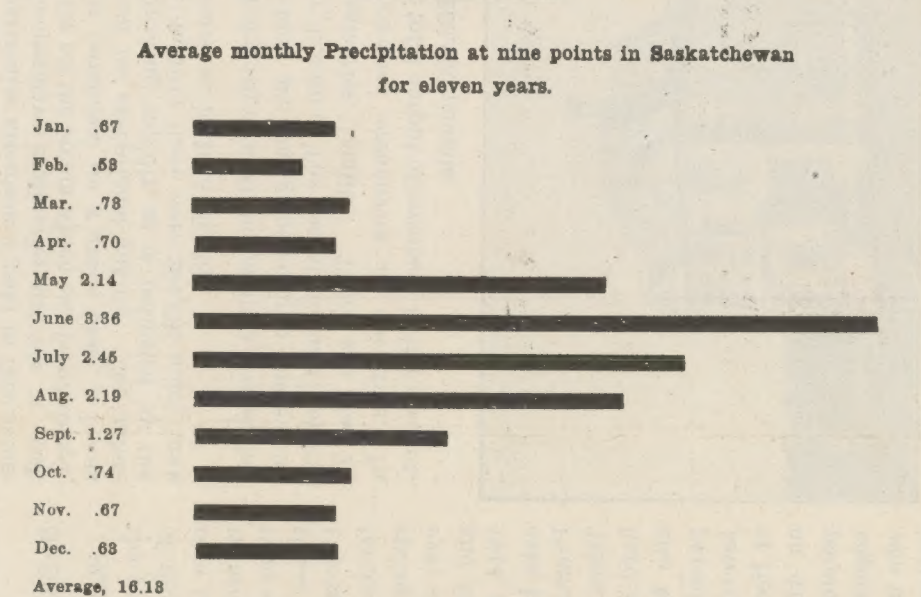
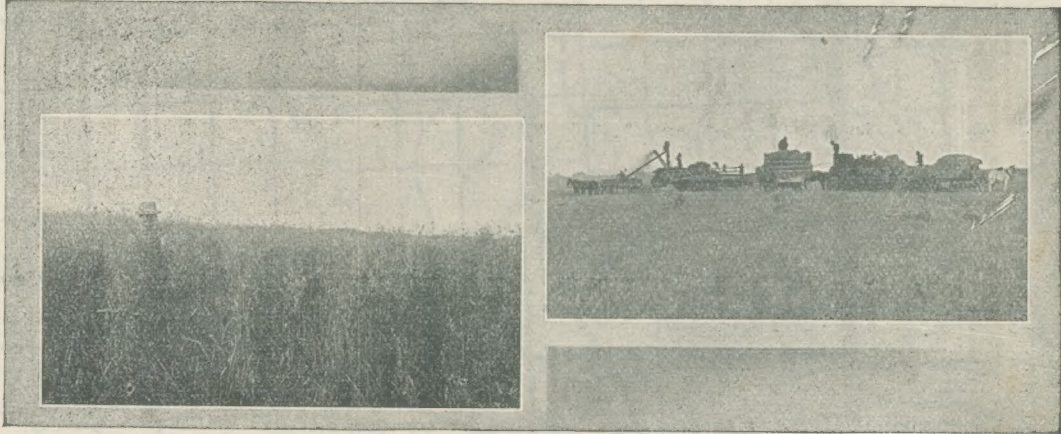




THE CLIMATE OF SASKATCHEWAN



SASKATCHEWAN • Canada • A LAND OF OPPORTUNITY



SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan is a land of opportunity—where thousands of persons from the United States, Eastern Canada, the British Isles and other countries have become wealthy. The prices of land are low, and the soil wonderfully productive. Consider the facts as presented herewith, and you will see that the opportunities in Saskatchewan were never better than at the present time. While the province is essentially a grain producing district dairying is also carried on extensively, over 19,000,000 pounds of butter having been produced in 1918.

THE PREMIER WHEAT GROWING PROVINCE OF THE DOMINION.

That Saskatchewan, although one of the youngest provinces of the Dominion, is entitled to be called the premier wheat growing province of Canada is borne out by statistics of the amount of wheat grown on these fertile prairies of the middle west.

In 1880 the province of Ontario was producing 84 per cent. of the wheat crops of the Dominion; in 1890 this proportion had been reduced to one-half by the development of wheat growing in Manitoba, where 38 per cent. of the wheat was grown. The next decade did not greatly alter these proportions, except that Saskatchewan had made her debut with a claim to 8 per cent. of the wheat crop of the Dominion. By 1910, however, Saskatchewan had forged ahead and become the premier wheat growing province of Canada with a production record of 57 per cent. of the total crop. (Canada, 393,542,600 bushels; Saskatchewan, 224,312,000.) Manitoba had dropped to second place with 17 per cent.; Alberta was third with 16 per cent., while Ontario appeared fourth with a percentage of 7 per cent.

As an indication of the wealth of the province it might be pointed out that over 54,000 automobiles are owned by the residents of the province—or an average of one automobile to every 14 of population—man, woman and child.

AREA OF PROVINCE

The total area of the province including land and water is 251,700 square miles—760 miles from the northern extremity to the southern boundary, and 390 miles from the eastern to the western boundaries.

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.

Despite Saskatchewan's great agricultural production, less than eight per cent. of the land area, of 156,092,480 acres, was under cultivation in 1918. This will give some idea of the settlement required before the province reaches its maximum of production.

SOIL.

The first foot of soil in the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is its greatest natural heritage. It is worth more than all the mines in the mountains from Alaska to Mexico and more than all the forests from the United States boundary to the Arctic Sea, vast as these are. And next in value to this heritage is the six feet of soil which lies underneath the

ing 20 square miles may be organized into a public school district provided there are residing therein ten children of school age and four persons, each of whom, on its organization will be liable to be assessed for school purposes.

SCHOOLS IN PROVINCE.

In 1918 there were in the province 7 Collegiate Institutes, 16 High Schools, 4126 Public School Districts, 15 Roman Catholic Separate School Districts and 4 Protestant Separate School Districts.

The University of Saskatchewan, was erected at a cost of \$5,000,000, after the pattern of the University of Chicago. It includes a college of arts and science, a college of law, a college of agriculture and schools of engineering, pharmacy and accounting.

TAXATION OF LAND.

Taxation assessments tend toward straight land tax. The average tax per quarter section (160 acres) is \$31.05.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The provincial government purchased the plant of the Bell Telephone Company, in Saskatchewan, and since that time has carried on an active campaign to stimulate the organization

Saskatchewan's Yield of Wheat, Oats, Flax and Barley, Compared With That of 12 Greatest Grain Producing States of the Union

	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914
SASKATCHEWAN	215,839,000	259,913,400	275,669,145	378,961,480	152,023,854
North Dakota	205,667,000	121,201,000	121,208,000	301,304,000	181,743,000
Minnesota	260,792,000	217,995,000	144,130,000	252,120,000	162,719,000
Illinois	268,343,000	277,275,000	190,240,000	250,471,000	173,862,000
Iowa	260,705,000	265,732,000	206,182,000	224,662,000	189,616,000
South Dakota	198,213,000	144,974,000	101,373,000	161,862,000	97,681,000
Kansas	159,491,000	124,476,000	139,421,000	158,838,000	242,310,000
Nebraska	105,027,000	134,880,000	151,537,000	145,886,000	140,421,000
Wisconsin	145,382,000	125,527,000	103,075,000	128,019,000	84,147,000
Indiana	136,142,000	110,503,000	72,345,000	113,044,000	83,327,000
Ohio	125,897,000	120,560,000	69,243,000	110,127,000	87,738,000
Michigan	85,368,000	75,230,000	58,740,000	90,753,000	70,408,000
Oklahoma	66,262,000	62,262,000	44,765,000	74,552,000	78,400,000



OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT STATISTICS SHOW PROSPERITY OF THE PROVINCE

Statement showing the shipments of Grain from Saskatchewan from September to August 31, inspected at Winnipeg. The figures refer in each case to the crop of the year first indicated.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1905-06	19,385,730	3,028,000	81,000	877,000
1906-07	21,942,000	5,227,425	185,000	681,000
1907-08	21,378,250	6,350,400	153,000	1,275,000
1908-09	28,903,550	6,845,600	153,200	1,815,830
1909-10	52,988,010	19,725,000	688,800	2,717,000
1910-11	51,434,450	13,537,500	660,000	2,817,000
1911-12	74,048,150	22,412,400	1,160,400	5,558,000
1912-13	84,198,875	29,622,450	4,587,000	19,946,200
1913-14	105,142,322	38,252,538	4,677,387	12,440,253
1914-15	70,338,200	14,488,700	1,012,700	2,493,300
1915-16	111,748,400	11,227,450	3,599,400	4,840,350
1916-17	116,790,550	45,865,950	5,833,700	7,755,500
1917-18	97,026,135	28,620,150	5,042,000	4,086,500

Immigrant Arrivals in Saskatchewan Since 1906

1906	28,728
1907	15,307
1908	30,590
1909	22,146
1910	29,218
1911	40,763
1912	46,158
1913	45,147
1914	40,939
1915	16,173
1916	6,001
1917	9,874
1918	12,382

YIELD ACREAGE AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF PROVINCE TO THE FARMER IN 1918

	Average	Yield	Production	Price	Total Value
Wheat	9,249,260	10.00	92,493,000	\$1.99	\$184,061,000
Oats	4,988,499	21.50	107,253,000	.70	75,077,000
Barley	699,296	17.00	11,888,000	.88	10,461,000
Flax	840,957	5.00	4,205,000	3.10	13,036,000
Rye	123,500	11.50	1,420,000	1.50	2,130,000
Peas	4,251	12.00	51,000	4.00	204,000
Beans	861	18.00	15,500	6.45	97,000
Xd Grains	23,449	21.00	492,000	1.10	541,000
Potatoes	59,793	116.25	6,950,000	0.96	6,672,000
Turnips	9,760	225.75	2,203,300	0.91	2,005,000
Hay and Clover	315,117	1.15	364,385	11.92	4,319,800
Fodder Corn	11,186	5.65	63,200	10.50	663,600
Alfalfa	6,943	1.40	9,700	17.50	169,800
Butter, milk, cream, ice cream					11,062,213
Wool clip					406,000
Game and furs					2,000,000
Garden Products					1,500,000
Poultry and Products					6,553,679
Live Stock—					
Horses and Mules		1,000,076			160,012,160
Cattle		1,279,331			89,717,550
Sheep		134,177			2,012,655
Swine		521,240			13,031,000
Total value of all products 1918					\$555,733,357

GRAIN SCENES

typewriters, live stock, bicycles, vehicles, tractors valued at \$1400 or less until further notice admitted free of duty, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate, furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by bequest provided that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

The settler will be required to take oath that all of the articles have been owned by himself or herself for at least six months before removal to Canada; that none have been imported as merchandise, for use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale; that he or she intends becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada and that the "live stock" enumerated is intended for his or her own use on the farm which he or she is about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

FREIGHT REGULATIONS.

1. Carload shipments of farm settlers' effects must consist of the following described property of an actual farm settler, when shipped by and consigned to the same person.

Household goods and personal effects, all second hand, and may include:

Agricultural implements and farm vehicles, all second hand (will not include automobiles).

Live stock, not exceeding a total of ten head, consisting of horses, mules, cows, heifers, calves, oxen, sheep, or hogs (from Eastern Canada not more than six head of horses and mules may be included in a car of farm settlers' effects).

Lumber and shingles (pine, hemlock, spruce, or basswood), which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof, or in lieu of (not in addition to) the lumber and shingles, a portable house, knocked down, may be shipped.

Seed grain, trees or shrubbery. The quantity of seed grain must not exceed the following weight: Wheat, 4,500 pounds; oats, 3,400 pounds; barley, 4,800 pounds; flax seed, 400 pounds. From points in Western States 1,400 pounds of seed corn may also be included.

Live poultry (small lots only).

Feed, sufficient for feeding the live stock while on the journey.

2. Live Stock.—Should a settler wish to ship more than ten head of live stock (as per Rule 1) in a car, the additional animals will be charged for at the less-than-carload live stock rate (at estimated weights as per Canadian Freight Classification), but the total charge for the car will not exceed the rate for a straight carload of live stock.

When live stock forms part of the shipment, the usual live stock form of contract must be signed. Shipper must show on the live stock contract the numbers of head of each kind of stock loaded in car. Agents will require attendants to affix their signatures in blank space provided for same on face of Live Stock Contract.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of full carloads of settlers' effects containing live stock, to feed, water, and care for them in transit, subject to conditions specified in the Canadian Freight Classification. No reduced return transportation will be given.

4. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

5. Settlers' effects, to be entitled to the car load rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

6. The carload rates on Farm Settlers' effects are based on minimum weight per car, of:

From points north of St. Paul or Duluth 24,000 pounds
North of Chicago, Kansas City, or Omaha
to Duluth or St. Paul 20,000
South and east of Chicago 12,000
Additional weight will be charged at proportionate rate.

From points south and east of Chicago only five horses or head of live stock are allowed in any one carload. Any number over five will be charged extra.



first. The subsoil is on the surface of the soil, for without a good surface soil is neutral. The subsoil as the subsoil is inferior. The worth of a soil and subsoil cannot be measured in acres. The measure of its value is the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash which it contains, in other words, its producing power. Viewed from this standpoint, these lands are a heritage of untold value. One acre of average soil in the Northwest is worth more than twenty acres of average soil along the Atlantic seaboard. The man who tills the former can grow thirty successive crops without much diminution in the yields, whereas the person who tills the latter must pay the vendor of fertilizers half as much for materials to fertilize an acre as would buy the same in Saskatchewan, Canada, in order to grow a single remunerative crop.

LAND VALUES.

Raw or prairie land—\$15 to \$40 per acre.
Improved land—\$25 to \$100 per acre.
These are the prices generally asked for land at the date of issue of this pamphlet. The prices naturally depend upon the nature of the land, the location, extent of improvements, etc. In many cases settlers have been able to pay for the land out of the profits on one crop.

NEW SETTLERS.

Many persons are starting farming in the province this year. The returned soldiers are being encouraged by the government to take up farm lands, and a special commission has been appointed by the government in order to render financial assistance to these men. Many citizens of the United States and Eastern Canada have also taken up land. With the price of lands steadily increasing many investors are using this as a means of securing good dividends on their money.

JUST THINK.

The renter in some of the United States is paying as high as \$25 an acre for land. This price alone will buy some excellent farm land in this district.

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

On June 30, 1918, the total operative railway mileage in Saskatchewan was 6,148.26, made up as follows: Canadian Pacific Ry. 2,773.90; Canadian National Railways 2,205.64; Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. 1,163.72.

EDUCATION.

Excellent facilities are provided for the education of children living in rural districts. Any portion of the province with an area not exceed-

of local rural companies. The following statistics will give an idea of the extent of the telephone system in Saskatchewan: April 30, 1918; exchanges, 222; Toll offices, 353; subscribers' stations, 61,660; including government system, 24,690. There were 958 rural companies with a capital of \$7,989,400, operating 34,516 miles of lines, and with 35,555 subscribers stations.

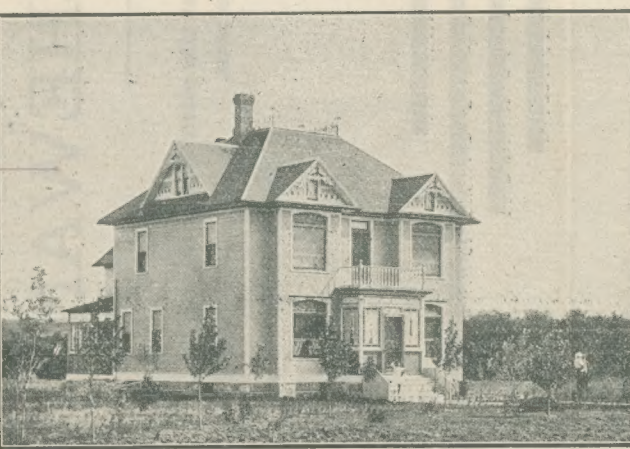
ASSISTANCE TO SETTLERS.

The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act provides for the lending of money to agriculturists on the security of first mortgage on farm lands. The money must be expended on the improvement or development of the property; or to meet liabilities previously incurred for these purposes, or with the approval of the Board, for the acquisition of land. Loans must not exceed 50 per cent. of the Board's valuation of the property offered as security.

DAIRYING.

Herds of dairy cattle are successfully maintained in all parts of the province, but in the Eastern and Northern sections where there is an abundance of pasture and a plentiful supply of water, particular attention is paid to this industry. Co-operative creameries provide a cash market for all the cream which can be produced. Cream is purchased on a grade basis, a bonus being paid for exceptional quality. The industry is growing rapidly as is indicated by the fact that in 1914 there were 204,624 milch cows in the province, in 1918 352,989.

The dairymen own 20 co-operative creameries, all of which are amalgamated into one strong company, known as The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited. There are also 10 privately-owned creameries in operation. In 1918 the total output of creamery butter amounted to 4,868,666 pounds.



A FARM HOME IN SASKATCHEWAN

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

The Dominion Department of Agriculture have Experimental Farms at Indian Head, Rosthern and Scott. The Provincial Government maintain an extensive Experimental Farm in connection with the University of Saskatchewan, and the C.P.R. has four Demonstration Farms in the province.

FODDER CROPS.

Alfalfa.—The cultivation of Alfalfa has attracted much attention and the crop has been successfully grown in practically all sections of the province. Alfalfa seed production has met with considerable success in the south-western portion of the province.

Prairie Grasses.—The native prairie grasses are extensively used as winter fodder for all classes of stock in those sections of the province where wild land is still to be found. Both "prairie wool" and "slough hay" make excellent fodder.

Domestic Hay.—Western Rye and Brome Grasses are the most important hay crops grown on cultivated land. Timothy does well in the north east and wooded areas.

SASKATCHEWAN WINS GRAIN PRIZES.

Statistics concerning the grain production of the province are given in the statistical section of this pamphlet. It is interesting however to note that Saskatchewan has an enviable record regarding prizes won at International Exhibitions of agricultural products. At the International Dry Farming Congress held in Denver, Colorado, in 1915, Saskatchewan won first prize for hard spring wheat, hard winter wheat, soft spring wheat, white oats, alfalfa, brome grass, rye; also prizes for white oats, timothy, barley and flax. At the same Congress, in 1913 and 1914, Saskatchewan had taken prizes for wheat, oats, barley and flax. At the International Soil Products and Farm Congress, held at El Paso, Texas, in 1916, Saskatchewan won first prize for hard spring wheat, barley, rye and field peas; also for alfalfa, brome grass, clover, potatoes, parsnips, beets and carrots. In 1917, when the International Soil Products Exposition was held at Peoria, Illinois, Saskatchewan won first prize on wheat and oats, first and sweepstakes on potatoes, and second for the best display of vegetables. At Kansas, in 1918, Saskatchewan won first prizes for hard spring wheat, oats, and barley; Sweepstakes for wheat, Exposition Trophy Cup, and C.P.R. Trophy Cup.

WHAT THE AVERAGE SASKATCHEWAN FARMER POSSESSES.

First of all a home.—He has the assurance of a competence in his declining years free from care and dependence. He has a garden and may have much beauty in his surroundings. Even on the bare prairie after a few years he may have, as many have, shelter belts of beauty shrubs and hedges.

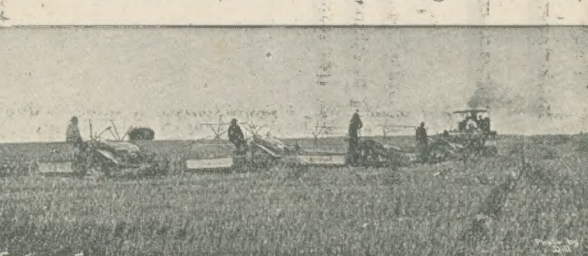
As he prospers he adds to his acres, puts modern improvements in his home, Electric light and running water. He increases his live stock and fills his pastures with cattle, sheep and hogs. He has the telephone and the mail is brought to his gate. The school is becoming better every year. He has the opportunity to get cheap land for his sons, and nothing that man can crave is more beautiful than the hope that his sons and daughters will grow up and settle around him to be company for his declining years with the prattle of grand children at his knee, and the feeling withal that he is doing humanity's most useful work. God does not give to men a better place.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his arrival, viz.: If horses only are brought in, 16 allowed; if cattle are brought in, 16 allowed; if sheep are brought in, 160 allowed; if swine are brought in, 160 allowed. If horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on live stock in excess of the number for which provision is made as above. For customs entry purposes a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal; a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal. Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to quarantine regulations.

The following articles have free entry: Settlers' effects, free, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books; implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines,



CUTTING THE GRAIN

A. D. MILLAR

1755 SCARTH STREET

REGINA

SASKATCHEWAN - CANADA

FARM LANDS

Thousands of acres of equipped, improved and raw lands in all parts of Saskatchewan

A. D. MILLAR

Phone 5454 — 1755 Scarth St.

REGINA

SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA.

Facts and figures included in this pamphlet have been approved by the Dept. of Immigration of Canada

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